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ABSTRACT

This bibliography on Greeks in Canada includes annotated references to both published and (mostly) unpublished works. Among the 70 entries (arranged in alphabetical order by author) are articles, reports, papers, and theses that deal either exclusively with or include a separate section on Greeks in the various Canadian provinces. (GC)

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# GREEKS IN CANADA

## (an Annotated Bibliography)

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Leonidas C. Bombas

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P.S.
This annotated bibliography is part of the research endeavours of the Hellenic Psychological and Pedagogical Institute of Montreal and it is dedicated to all Greeks in Canada who, despite everything, strive to prosper in the new homeland.

L. B.

## Introduction

This is the first annotative bibliography on Greeks in Canada including approximately 70 different entries. It is the result of an extensive research on the literature on Greeks in Canada(not included articles in news-papers) whose presence dates back in the 16$^{th}$century.

The bibliography includes both published and, mostly,unpublished works. Articles, reports, papers, and theses that deal either exclusively or include a separate section on Greeks have been located throughout Canada. Also, a few books have been included in this collection. The earliest such book is the descriptive work of George Vlassis in 1953.The bibliography includes from very brief to extensive works on Greeks in Canada.

Unfortunately, although-as estimated-there are today approximately 250,000 Canadians of Greek extraction, research on this immigrant group is far from adequate, "unsystematic, and lacks soci-

ological focus". However, over the last few years a number of scholars (mainly of Greek origin themselves) have started to investigate various aspects of Greeks/Greek communities across Canada. This has been more so in the large cities of Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver where most of the Greeks live.

All summaries in the bibliography consist of the main points stressed by each author and attempts have been made to preserve both "the spirit and the substance" of each work. Thus, entire sentences, and paragraphs have been "borrowed" from the original works when that was thought to be necessary. No comment and/or evaluation of any kind has been included.

A final note. It is true that research on Greeks in Canada is limited and, mostly, at the historical/descriptive level. A review, however, of these sources included in the "Annotative Bibliography on Greeks in Canada" will provide the interested with much useful information.

Montreal, September 1982

ALEXIADE HELEN

A Comparative Study of the Behavior of Children of Greek Immigrant Parents and Those of Canadian-Born Parents M.S.W., University of Toronto August 1962, approx. 100 p.

The basic question of this study was to find out any demonstrable difference in the behavior of children of Greek immigrant parents and those of Canadian -born parents.The study was set up in such a way so that the difference was examined in relation to:

a) Selected aspects of behavior;
b) Children's perceptions of their parents expectations;
c) Children's perceptions of their peer groups expectations;
d) The resolution of whatever conflict there might be between parental versus peer group expectations.

Twenty four boys, mean age 13.8 years, were the Subjects of this stu-

dy drawn from a number of the Toronto public schools( 12 in each of the two groups). They answered a series of questions(structured interview) aimed at eliciting information as to:

- Leisure and Choires
- Recreation and Hobbies
- Education
- Occupation
- Money
- Clothing
- Church
- Expression of Feelings
- Discipline

On the whole, no significant differences between the two groups were obtained in the behavioral variables measured.

ARCHAMBAULT GILLES

Rapport d' Enquête Sur la Population Du Quartier Parc Extension De Montréal...(Volet 1. La population en général; Volet 2. Les gens âgés du quartier). Prepared for the C.L.S.C. Park Extension, Octobre 1979, 127 p.

This is the first of two reports prepared by the same research team for the C.L.S.C. in Park Extension. This report deals with a number of personal and social parameters of the population in general living around Park Extension and the senior citizens of the neighbourhood in particular. An overall account of the people (mostly recent immigrants and many Greeks among them) and their particular charactestics are presented along with elaborate discussion on their family, work, education, health, housing, and social relations.

The report devotes also a separate section on the aged people in the area (60 years old and over) providing a

portrait of these people and comparing them with the clientele served by the C.L.S.C. in the area.

All data for this report were collected through home visits and interviews of more than a thousand households in Park Extension. A number of recommendations are offered based on the findings and the analyses of the data and the report concludes by stressing the need for action to ameliorate the situation. The lack of services and facilities in the Park Extension area is demonstrated in many spheres of private and social life of the different ethnic groups living there. From all subjects interviewed for the purposes of this study the majority of them were of Greek origin.

ARCHAMBAULT GILLES

Rapport d'Enquete Sur les Adolescents Du Quartier Parc Extension et Des Environs. Prepared for the C.L.S.C. Park Extension, August 1980, 155 p.

This is a detailed report about the youth living in the Park Extension area, a report about the many problems, issues and concerns of this youth from the C.L.S.C.'s point of view. The report does not concern itself exclusively with the Greek youth but, as stated in the report itself, the majority of the subjects of this study are of Greek origin. In short, this study is about the Greek youth the majority of which live in the Park Extension area.

The subjects for this study were selected from a number of high schools in the area and some neighbouring high schools where adolescents living in Park Extension use to go. The total population that participated in this research consisted of 2,450 students living in the

areas around Park Extension.

The study provides an overall profile of the youth living in Park Extension and attempts to highlight the most essential problems and needs of the youth(from the point of view of the C.L.S.C.always). Some of the needs examined were linked to health, education, social care and services, and family relations. The report concludes by noting that the problems faced by the Park Extension's youth are serious and enormous. A number of recommendations on the basis of the findings are presented, recommendations that should be implemented through the C.L.S.C. in the area.

ARNOPOULOS SHEILA

The Immigrants' Dilemma .

Montreal: The Montreal Star, 1968, 39p.

This series of seven articles, by "Star" staff reporter Sheila Arnopoulos, examines what makes up the "Canadian mosaic". She recently interviewed immigrants, key representatives in the community, as well as provincial and federal immigration authorities. In this series, Mrs Arnopoulos reveals the problems, frustrations, and challenges posed by the adventure of moving from one nation to another. There is a follow-up report on reader reaction to the series (Foreword).

The discussion in all articles focuses on the various immigrant groups who have settled in the metropolitan Montreal, and more specifically, around the St. Lawrence and Park Avenue areas. Frequent references are made to southern Europeans and to Greeks in particular who are concentrated in those areas of the city.

The author,with vivid illustrative interviews and daily scenes from the lives of immigrant in Montreal, discusses the background demographic characteristics and the conditions found in the new land. The crucial issues of the education, employment, language difficulties, cultural conflicts, and the attitudes of the Canadians are examined and discussed by the immigrants themselves. She further points to the urgent need for the establishment of realistic programs to deal and attack the many problems faced by the vast majority of immigrants.

As is the case with all the other immigrant groups in the area, these articles present some revealing facts about the Greeks and their daily life in Montreal.

ATHENAGORAS OF ELAIA

The Greek Church in Canada.
Toronto: Greek Community of Toronto, (published in both Greek and English) 1961, 96 p.

A detailed description of the various communities and Churhces in Canada is presented by the Metropolitan Athenagoras. The author discusses his personal impressions from all Greek communities across Canada and the founding and the operation of all Greek Orthodox churches. He, also, devotes a few pages to the Ukranian Church in Canada.

This report was presented in Ottawa by Athenagoras at the first ecclesiastical conference of the Greek Orthodox Communities in the jurisdiction of the Greek Archdiocese of North and South America, May 31-June 2, 1961.

The metropolitan discusses the establishment and the constructive

role of the church and its people throughout the long history of Greek settlement to Canada. He makes separate references to all existing Greek communities across Canada (small and large in numbers) and points to the "centrality" of the church in the social organization processes of all Greeks in diaspora.

In short, everything is seen and explained from the standpoint of the church. The future development of the Greek communities in Canada are also conceived from and within the same standpoint. Finally, throughout the report there are important dates regarding the beginning and the establishment of each of the Greek Communities in Canada.

BANCROFT G.W.(ed.)

Outreach for Understanding

Part 5, The Greeks, pp. 61-70.

A small part of this book on the various ethnic groups in Ontario is devoted to the Greeks living mainly in the Toronto region. A number of Greek professionals provide a brief overview of the Greeks living in Toronto-mostly from their own experiences with the Greek community (S.Papadopoulos, architect; C. Antoniou, social worker; Dr. Babatzanis, psychiatrist; and G. Kirikopoulos,with the Greek community schools).

Papadopoulos is concerned with the basic questions: Who are the Greeks? If Greeks function differently from Canadians this does not mean that they are necessarily different; the difference, in an abstract sense, may be"created" depending on the purpose it is meant to serve. Attempting to explain this difference he compares the rural backround of most Greek immi-

grants and the industrialized Canadian society with its "mechanized" demands. Antonicu discusses the Greek family, its life style and the role of each family member within the family and the society at large.He points out that the Greek family is not child-centred but rather family oriented. Babatzanis deals with the most common health problems faced by Toronto Greeks which include headaches, fainting and dizzy spells. Greeks often suppress the existence of demonstrable psychological disorders created by personal and social problems in the new country. Finally, Kirikopoulos examines the educational problems faced by the Toronto Greeks pointing out the differences between the Greek educational system(authoritarian) and the system in Ontario schools. He also criticizes the school personnel in Toronto for not showing the needed interest and encouragement to the Greek student population with their particular difficulties.

BOMBAS LEONIDAS

A Profile of the Successful Greek Immigrant Student in Montreal. MA thesis, Faculty of Education, Concordia University 1981, 192 p.

This study attempted to investigate the "positive side of immigranthood" -an area totally neglected by social scientists in the field. The central question of this research was: Why some immigrant students "get through" while the great majority of them have difficulties and problems both inside and outside the school?(Abstract)

The Greek students in Montreal's public schools were examined as a case in point.

The main findings were:a) Significant correlation between measures of academic performance and self-esteem; b) Significant correlation between academic performance in the regular(English) and the Greek school; and c) significant differences and trends between the "good" and the"bad" students in measures of children

life-style and parental interest/involvement with educational matters. The study includes, also, sections on immigration in general, the problems faced at school by immigrant children, and an overall description of the Greek community in Montreal.

Based on the obtained correlates from the responses of both the parents and the children themselves(58 of the 100 parents were interviewed by phone), a general profile of the academically successful Greek immigrant student in Montreal was drawn. The author points to the need for more studies within each ethnic group and along the lines of what was loosely called "the positive side of immigranthood".

BOMBAS LEONIDAS

Greek Immigrant Children in Montreal's Public Schools(a descriptive research). Montreal: The Hellenic Psychological and Pedagogical Institute of Montreal, Summer 1981, 54 p.

This is a "small-scale and informal" descriptive research into the educational aspects of Greek students in Montreal's public schools.The study consists of a brief synopsis of the existing literature on the education of immigrants in general, five interviews with "school people" and a summary of the main points presented(introduction).

The people interviewed included the only Greek liaison officer with the PSBGM, the Greek origin person responsible for the "welcoming classes" with the CECM, the Greek origin principal of a "Greek" public school(the school in Park Extension where almost 93% of its student population are of Greek extraction), and the principals of two high schools which are attended by many Greek children.

The interview items aimed at eliciting information regarding the Greek students' academic performance, behaviour problems, early drop-out, and other difficulties vis-a-vis the non-immigrant students.

According to the responses obtained, Greek immigrant students in Montreal's public schools do not seem to differ significantly when compared with their non-immigrants classmates. They, more ones, fall within "the norms" for all students in Montreal. At the end of this small research the author notes that these responses might have been biased towards a "more positive picture" of the Greek students due to the fact that all interviewees knew in advance that their responses were to be published in a Greek community paper.

BOMBAS LEONIDAS

Montreal: The Greek Community Media of Today. A report prepared for the Minority Education Research Project, McGill University, Faculty of Education September 1981, 36 p.

This is a short-descriptive report about the various media agencies operating by a number of Greek individuals and associations within the Greek community of Montreal.

After a brief introduction about the Greek community and the particular problems associated with all community media, the author presents one by one the news-papers, the magazines, the radio programs, and the television shows. At the time of this report's writing, six news-papers(three weekly, one bi-weekly, and two monthly), two monthly magazines, four different radio programs, on a daily almost basis, and two television shows on a weekly basis were at the service of the Greek community of Montreal.Men-

tion is also made of the plethora of news-papers/magazines that are coming daily from Greece and compete for readers with the community press.

Along with the overall positive contribution of the various media agencies which operate in Greek and inform the Montreal's Greeks about local, Greek, and international issues, the problems and the negative aspects of the media are stressed. Among others, the perennial lack of money(more so in the press), the lack of trained and permanent personnel, and the personal conflicts among the owners of the media agencies are mentioned. In addition, the role of the media in the perpetuation of socio-political divisions within the Greek community are discussed for each "media case". Due to all these circumstances and the limited governmental support provided, the media "life"(more so the press) is problematic --and the future does not appear to be more promising.

BOMBAS LEONIDAS

A Short Report on the Greeks in Toronto. Montreal: McGill University, Faculty of Education, Minority Education Research Project, June 1982, 45 p.

Along with a very synoptic description of the background characteristics of the Greeks in Toronto, this report presents an analytical account of the social organization and the ethnic institutions found within the Greek community in Toronto. The community life and the daily activities of the Greeks living in the Toronto area and the surrounding municipalities are examined at the descriptive only level.

Separate sections are devoted to the Metropolitan Community of Toronto and its institutions/services offered to the Greeks in the area, to the other voluntary associations(approximately 110 in all) and the other Parishes that have started to flourish in the new Greek neighbourhoods(mostly in the sub-

urbs). The media and all hardships/problems associated with the community press, radio and television are discussed along with the presence of the Diocese/Bishop in Toronto and the so-called "Macedonian question".

Particular emphasis is placed on the description and comments about the educational organization and the concerns among the members of the community. Both educational issues are examined(the Greek and the regular/public education) and some information about the"Heritage Program" are presented.

The entire report is based on a number of interviews with professionals and community leaders, personal observations of the author, and a few references to news-papers and magazines articles about the Greeks in Toronto.

BOMBAS LEONIDAS

Ethnicity and Ethnic Schools: "Greekness" and Greek Schools in Montreal (A Descriptive Analysis). McGill Univers. September 1982, mimeo, 80p.

This analysis includes separate sections on the following topics:
Revival of ethnicity and ethnic language Maintainance;
Greeks in Canada, in Montreal in particular;
A Brief description of the Greek community in Montreal;
Greek schools across Canada;
Greek schools in Montreal;
Issues, concerns and problems among the Greek schools in Montreal;
The official position of the governments concerned(Canada, Quebec, Greece); and
Greek schools, "Greekness" and ethnic identity in Montreal.

The author attempts to describe and to a certain extent to analyze the Greek schools in Montreal within the overall

context of the ethnicity revival phenomenon observed throughout the immigrant receiving societies. In addition, the social, psychological, and cognitive contributions of Greek schools are considered and their significance is stressed for both the Greek(parents/children) community and the society at large.

On the whole, this analysis points to the need for further theoretical and empirical research on Greeks and their social organization across Canada and concludes by stressing that Greek ethnic identity and the so-called "Greekness" are very much alive and strong among the Greeks in Montreal. Greek schools have played and continue to play a significant and constructive role in the maintainance and the transmission of "Greekness" in Montreal. Also, the urgent need for active intervention by all parties concerned is stressed -with reference the operation and the overall "daily running" of the Greek schools in Montreal.

BREDIMAS-ASSIMOPOULOS CONSTANTINA

Relations entre mobilité socio-professionnelle et integration des immigrants: les Grecs de Montréal. These de Doctorat, Université deMontréal, tome I et tome II, 1975, environ 800p.

As the author herself states in the beginning of the study. this research aims at a better understanding of the integration processes characterizing Greek immigrants in Quebec, a society dominated by an ethnic conflict between anglophone and francophone Canadians.

The study examines the Greek immigration in general and the Greeks coming to North America in particular before and after the W.W. II. All the background characteristics of those Greeks are discussed in detail along with all the successive immigration policies adopted by the official government of Canada. The author provides an extensive review of the laws and amendmends on immigration from 1869 on.The respective laws of Quebec are also

discussed. Next, the Greek population in Canada and Quebec are described with references to demographic, residential and socio-personal characterisrics in the new homeland.

The author concludes by stating that the social mobility of Greek immigrants is, on the whole, "partial": And this has been so according to both criteria used in the study, namely profession and education. The Greeks have a clear perception of the dominance that anglophones have in Montreal and they are almost exclusively integrated into that group. However, Greeks perceive also the ethnic conflict in Quebec and make partial efforts to learn the French language -and more so these attitudes go for their children. The author stresses that this last realization is of great importance for the future and social mobility in the province of Quebec.

BREDIMAS-ASSIMOPOULOS NADIA

Integration Civique Sans Acculturation Les Grecs à Montréal. Sociologie et Sociétés Vol. VII, no 2, Nov. 1975, pp. 129-142.

In a report on the integration of Greek immigrants in Montreal, the author introduces the idea of "civic integration", one distinct from that of political integration. The implications of this idea are as important on the theoretical level as on the practical.Contrary to the traditional conception, integration of immigrants into another society is not necessarily linear; civic integration can precede the completion of cultural integration. In addition, it can slow the process of acculturation of immigrants into the host society by favoring the preservation pf the original ethnic cultures.(summary of the article).

The author discusses the assimilation issue in both the USA and Canada by pointing to the differences between the

two cases and commenting also on the so-called "third force" in the Canadian society. She explains the reasons that make the study of Montreal's Greeks particularly important/interesting vis-a-vis the integration of immigrants issue. Furthermore, she provides some demographic data on Greeks in Montreal and elaborates on the many community institutions that help Greeks preserve their ethnic identity, language, culture, and traditions.

A theoretical framework of integration with the relevant indices is established against which the "Greek case" is examined. The whole article is based on the larger research conducted by the author for her doctoral degree at the university of Montreal.

CHIMBOS PETER

Immigrants' Attitudes toward their Children's Interethnic Marriages in a Canadian Community. The International Migration Review, 1971, vol. V, pp. 5-16.

The Dutch, Greek and Slovak parental attitudes toward their children's ethnic exogamy are examined. The data of this study were obtained from personal interviews with 130 Dutch, 150 Greeks and 170 Slovaks in an Ontario community. The interviews questions sought to elicit specific facts concerning the immigrant parents' attitudes toward their children's marriage with someone outside their nationality. An attempt was made to interview the spouses separately but without any time intervals between the interviews.

It was found that the higher percentage of favorable responses toward children's inter-ethnic marriages came from the Dutch ethnic group. The Greek and the

Slovak groups indicated higher rates of negative responses. The females in all three groups, indicated a higher percentage of objection and reluctance for their children's inter-ethnic marriage than the males. Among the Greek and the Slovak groups the higher percentage of immigrants objecting to inter-marriage came from the lower educational levels. With respect to the immigrant's rural-urban background in the home country it was found among the Greeks and Slovaks that the larger the community they came from the higher the rate of objection to inter-ethnic marriage. It was also found that some of the immigrants who already had practiced exogamy(married outside their ethnic group) definitely objected or at least showed indifference for having their children married to someone outside their ethnic group.

CHIMBOS PETER

A Comparison of the Social Adaptation of Dutch, Greek and Slovak Immigrants in a Canadian Community. Intern. Migration Review, 6, 1972, pp. 230-245.

The objectives of this study:a)to indicate comparatively the nature and degree of social adaptation of Greek,Slovak and Dutch immigrants to a Canadian community; and b)to adduce specific conclusions about these immigrant groups' social adaptation for further comparative study in more urbanized Canadian communities such as Toronto and Montreal. The total sample of this study consisted of 130 Dutch, 150 Greeks and 170 Slovaks(all married-husbands and wives interviewed) and data was obtained from personal interviews.

The findings of the study suggest that the Dutch generally indicate a higher degree of social integration into Canadian culture than the Slovaks and Greeks, as assessed by such indices as leisure

time activities, primary group relationships and membership in Canadian voluntary associations. The generally lower degree of social integration among the Greeks might be due to the relatively stronger identification with their native Greek culture that Greek immigrants usually have in terms of such values as familism(strong family ties). However, the Greeks indicated a higher degree of integration through their preference of work relationships with Canadians than did the Dutch and Slovaks. According to the author, this perhaps can be explained by an "economic achievement" motivation commonly found among Greek immigrants who enter the small "business world" of Canadian society.

Finally, the author points out that the immigrants' degree of integration into Canadian culture might be associated with an assimilation to all norms(including the deviant ones) of the "host" society.

CONSTANTINIDES THALIA

La Communauté Grecque à Montréal (Dossier Provisoire). Montréal, le 14 décembre 1979, mimeo, 21p.

This is a short report on theGreeks in Montreal, a first part of a future larger study about the Greek community in and around Montreal.The author devotes separate sections on the following topics:
1) Historical background( the history of modern Greece and the Greek migration are briefly discussed with particular references to Greeks coming to Canada;
2) The situation as appears today(where the majority of Greeks live, their socio-personal relations and structures, the development of the many community organizations, and the Greek media agencies in Montreal are examined;
3) Identifications of problems( the author categorizes the difficulties faced by most Greeks in Montreal into problems of adaptation, work and work place/relations, the particular problems faced by the Greek women, education and the mary

problems of communication;
and 4) Suggestions( where the author based on all the above descriptions offers a number of concrete suggestions for the betterment of the situation of the Greeks in Montreal for the benefit of the Greeks themselves and the Quebec society at large.

Under the "Problems" section the author discusses the issue of cultural shock and the long hours spent in any kind of work with disastrous concequences for the family the social life and the education of the Greek children. She points to the need for more services for the Greeks in Montreal and she stresses that the learning of the French language by the Greeks is the number one priority. In conclusion, the author notes that it is possible for the Greeks in Montreal to preserve their linguistic and cultural heritage while at the same time they should try to "enter" the Quebec society at large.

CHIMBOS PETER

A History of Canada's Peoples

The Canadian Odyssey: The Greek Experience in Canada. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart LTD., in Association with the Multiculturalism Directorate, Dept of the Secretary of State and the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, 1980, 176 p.

This is an historical overview of the Greeks who came to North America from the beginning of the present century --and more so, of Greeks who settled on Canadian soil after World-War II.

The author elaborates in details the political and the socio-economic realities of modern Greece and reaches the conclusion that the long tradition of Greek immigration can be mainly attributed to socio-economic hardships and instabilities of the Greek society. The background cultural characteristics of Greeks in Canada are discussed at considerable length.

The study examines the residential patterns of Greeks in Canada, their occupational status and social mobility along the community organizations, and the various intra-ethnic conflicts that have characterized all Greek communities of Canada. Also, the social relations and the role of the family and the church are discussed while an elaborate analysis of the Greeks' political life in Canada is presented.

The author concludes by examining the social integration of Greeks into the Canadian society and the retention of ethnic identity among the younger generations of Greeks. The vast majority of illustrative references in this book are drawn from the Greek communities of Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver where most of Greeks in Canada have traditionally settled.

CHRISTODOULIDIS CHRISTIAN

Dossier Du Groupe Ethnique Grec . Montreal, Mars 24, 1969, 47 f.

The author provides a descripive outline of the Greek community in the province of Quebec, the historical background, the reasons for leaving Greece, the place of birth, and the social organization in the new homeland. There are 40,000 Quebecers of Greek origin mostly from Peloponissos in the southern part of Greece. The first official communiy (Kinotis) was established in Montreal in 1925. Park Extension and the ST. LOUIS areas are heavily populated by Greek immigrants who are involved in various jobs --mostly in restaurants, cleaning business, and hospital workers. A long list of community associations is presented along with the services and activities that these associations are involved with.

The Hellenic Community of Montreal (Kinotis) is discussed in great details as to its administration and its membership.

In the same context the existence and the important role played by the Greek Orthodox church are considered. A separate section deals with all the community media and their day-to-day operation. Furthermore, the various community activities and cultural festivities are also examined with particular emphasis on the artistic contribution of Greeks to the society at large. Short biographies of Greek origin painters are presented.

In concluding, the author touches upon the linguistic problems faced by the majority of Greeks in all aspects of their social life and offers a number of suggestions about the future of the Greek community in Quebec. All suggestions aim at sensitizing the officials in all levels of government to the particular problems and needs of Greeks in Quebec.

DESROCHERS CLAUDE and PARENT PIERRETTE
Monographie du Groupe Grec au Québec, ETE 1978, 42 f.

Today there are 50,000 Greeks in Quebec the majority of whom have come from the southern part of Greece(Peloponissos). Their social life in Canada centers around the church, the family and their close relatives.

The author discusses in brief the political developments in Greece after the end of the WW II. He covers the most important stages of the modern Greek history from the Greek civil war(1945-49) up untill the fall of the military junta in 1974 and the next general elections in 1977. Along with the political, the social and economic developments in Greece are discussed.

Next, a long list with the particular Greek characteristics is presented, characteristics that are part of almost all Greeks in Montreal. This list is

based on a number of interviews with Greek community leaders and a review of the existing literature on Greeks. The language problems and the issue of cultural integration of Greeks are discussed throughout this monograph. Demographically, the 50,000 Greeks in Quebec constitute 6,56% of the total ethnic population in the province.

The Greek community social organization, the establishment of the various associations and the community media are briefly considered whereas the addresses of some community organizations are provided. Also, figures indicating the grants received by the Greek associations are presented. Finally, a number of tables from the ministry of Immigration and Manpower illustrate the kind of work and the types of jobs that the Greeks in Montreal are involved with.

ECONOMOPOULOU LOUESA

Assimilation and Sources of Culture Tension of Second Generation Greek Pre-Adolescents in Toronto. M.A. Thesis, University of Toronto, 1976 .

This is an in depth analysis into the phenomenon of assimilation characterizing all ethnic groups and immigrant societies. The author employed a number of statistical tools to investigate the process of assimilation of Greek children in the city of Toronto using as indices of assimilation the habits and values of the subjects. All subjects were of grade six(primary school) both sexes: One group selected from a high density Greek neighborhood(Pape & Danforth) and another group from a low-density Greek neighborhood(North York, Scarborough). Control groups were selected from the same neighborhoods, including Canadian boys and Girls.

The author devotes a small part of this study to the description of the Greek

community in Toronto, the social and historical background of the Greeks in Toronto and their life-style in the new homeland. In addition, a very brief descriptive report of the social organization of the Greeks in Toronto is presented along with a discussion about the habits and values of Greeks living all over Canada, and in Toronto in particular.

Before 1910, there were only approximately 200 Greeks in the whole city of Toronto whereas by 1942 there were estimated to be about 1,200 and in 1951 to about 3,000. The media in Toronto(Toronto Star, May 3, 1975) estimate the total Greek population in Toronto to be in the vicinity of 70,000. This figure refers to thoese peple of Greek origin including second generation Greeks. The author notes also that the most important aspect of the culture of the Greek immigrant seems to be the family.

GAVAKI EFROSINI

The Integration of Greeks in Canada. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1977, 116 p.

The study examines the integration of Greeks in Canada against a general theoretical model of immigrants' integration. In developing this theoretical model, the researcher considers carefully the various stages of the dynamic process of integration and points to each one of these crucial stages. A distinction is made between cultural and social-psychological integration "...an important transformation or displacement may be taking place from a perspective of social integration as expressed by cultural-psychological integration (through such stages as satisfaction, acculturation, and identification) to an emphasis on more general social-psychological integration, with such attendant concepts of societal "alienation" as powerless-

ness and anomia."

This sample survey included 242 Greeks living in the Montreal region and they had to answer an eighty-items questionnaire constructed for the purpose of the study.

The general findings of this survey among the Greeks in Montreal were:
a) Greeks are fairly satisfied in Montreal;
b) There is low acculturation among Greeks in Montreal;
c) The overall rate of identification of Greeks with Canada is very low;
d) Greeks are still at the early stages of cultural integration.

GAVAKI EFIE

The Greek Family in Canada: Continuity and Change and the Process of Adjustment. International Journal of Sociology of the Family 1979, Vol. 9 (Jan.-June): 1-16.

The historical context of Greek immigration to Canada along with the characteristics, structure, and the experience of the Greek family(immigrant) are examined. The author attempts to relate and describe the Greek-Canadian experience in the process of their cultural and structural adjustment, the role and structural changes and conflicts involved during such a process. Finally some inferences as to the future of the Greek family in Canada are drawn.

Observations in this study are limited to the existing literature on Greeks in both Canada and the USA, as well as seven years of personal impressions, discussions and conclusions as a participant observer(the author herself). The

article further suggests that the cultural continuity and change of the Greek family in Canada is better understood if viewed within an outline of a generalized process of immigrant adjustment. It should be recognized, the author notes, that there exists a differential adjustment among various immigrant groups; individuals within an ethnic group; and at different historical periods.

Within such a process, the ethnic identity and cultural dominance over the immigrants passes through three stages: 1)The cultural continuity; 2) The cultural change or acculturation stage; and 3) The assimilation stage. Second and third generations of Canadian-born Greeks will more and more lean towards the Canadian society, as they advance economically and socially. The process of adaptation will modify their meaning and elements of Greek identity and make their "Canadianness" more prevalent. Conflict may not disappear, but its cultural origin may diminish.

GAVAKI EFIE

"Greeks in Montreal(tentative)in Jean Leonard Elliott (ed.) Two Nations, Many Cultures, (in Press) 1982.

The forces and the factors influencing the development of the Greek ethnic institutions in the Greek community of Montreal are examined in detail. The entire analysis is carried out within a broad theoretical model of institutional development established on a co-operation/conflict model.

In her analysis, the author selects a number of the many community institutions(the four largest and most active in the Greek community of Montreal,e.g. the Hellenic Community of Montreal (the Kinotis), the Hellenic Federation of Parents and Guardians of Montreal, the Greek Laborers Association of Quebec, and the Cretans Association of Montreal. She, then, discusses the development and the "day to day operation" of these organizations within the Greek community

at large. Throughout this analysis a constant interplay of co-operation and conflict is repeatedly stressed, an interplay observed in the process of these institutions' overall development.

Along with a synoptic account of the Greek settlement in Montreal, the author mentions the existence and the role played by the community media and the numerous Greek owned travel agencies. The role of the travel agencies is considered -- especially during the early years of the massive Greek immigration to Montreal when the adjustment and the language problems were much more intense. The article concludes by discussing in brief what is being called the "ventures into the future" refering to the overall development of the Greek community in Montreal and its various institutions.

GERGIANNAKIS ANTONIOS

Profile Study of the Greek Community. Montreal,(L.I.P.) 1975,78p.

As indicated from the outset, this a study profiling and evaluating the social needs and problems of the Greek community in Montreal, with recommendations for the alleviation of these problems and the fulfilling of these needs.

The report provides a synoptic historical account and the particular characteristics of the Greeks living in Montreal and attempts to identify the major problems in the Montreal's Greek community via a series of questionnaires and interviews. As Subjects in this research were employed all three age groups (youth, parents, and senior citizens) so that an overall picture of the community's problems would be obtained. Items in the questionnaires were thus designed as to elicit information on problems in education, child care facilities, health, social services,

senior citizens centres and so on.

On the basis of the obtained results, a number of concrete recommendations are presented at the end of the report along the lines of the variables mentioned above. It is stressed that the implementation of these recommendations are a prerequisite for meeting the particular needs of the Greeks living in the Montreal area. The report also includes an annotated list of major sources which have provided the researchers with a good basis of information.

GIANNACOPOULOS CHARALAMBOS

The Development of the Greek Ethnic Community in Quebec (work in progress), Concordia University, 1977, 159 p.

Two main paradigms have been developed in the field of ethnic and race relations -as these two are indicated throughout the relevant literature-, the immigration and the colonial. The author develops a theoretical framework along the lines that these two paradigms conceive the development of the various minorities, and he further applies this framework in the study of the Greek ethnic minority in Quebec.

Within the context of the larger societal processes, this study attempts an examination of the birth, the development, and the position in and nature of the relationship of the Greek ethnic minority with the larger Quebec society. On the whole, the author

adopts a Domination/Subordination perspective in examining the Greek ethnic minority in Quebec, and concludes that the findings of the study tend to support such a theoretical approach.

The study provides lots of information on background factors of Greek-Canadians along with situational evidence gathered through questionnaires, interviews, analysis of other primary sources on Greeks in Canada, and the experiences/interpretations of the author himself living in the Greek community of Montreal.

GRANT KEITH FRANK

Food Habits and Food Shopping Patterns of Greek Immigrants in Vancouver, B.C.. M.A. Thesis, The Univers. of British Columbia, September 1971,64p.

As the author himself states in the abstract of this thesis, this study: ... examines the food habits of Greek immigrants in Vancouver, and attempts to show that the food habits maintained by this group differ from those of the "average" Canadian. Spatially, such differences are manifested in a distinctive pattern of food shopping behaviour.

The study includes very general discussions about different ethnic groups in North American cities and the significance of food habits. Special references are made to the Greek immigrants in the Vancouver area, their overall background, and the establishment of the Greek stores in and around the Kitsilano area. Also, the food habits of Greeks are discussed as they were expressed back in Greece and as these habits are manifested today in Vancouver.The author advances two hy-

potheses and attempts to test them with 42 Greeks and 40 Canadians via especially constructed questionnaires/interviews.

He concludes by summarizing his findings: The Greeks in Vancouver, most of whom are first generation settlers in Canada, tend to preserve the food habits which remind them of their homeland. They display a considerable degree of conservatism (cultural) in their choice of food even after a long residence in Canada. Greek food shopping patterns differ from the Canadian patterns. The maintainance of special food habits has caused Vancouver Greeks to display a distinctive food shopping pattern within the city. And, Greeks in Vancouver find it quite easy to preserve their traditional food habits and to purchase their favourite foods, due to the presence of Canadian supermarkets and of Greek food stores, which offer speciality imported Greek foods, not usually available in Canadian stores.

GREEK LABORERS ASSOCIATION

The Greek Working Women in Montreal. A study prepared by a group of female students who worked in a summer Youth Project of the Greek Laborers Association of Quebec financed by Employment and Immigration Canada, September 1980, 25 p.

This is a small-scale and exploratory study examining the specific problems of the Greek immigrant women in Montreal --the working Greek woman. Forty one such women were interviewed (semi-structured schedule) and the obtained data showed that, beyond the common problems faced by almost all women in the Montreal region, the Greek working women have to struggle everyday because(among other things) of:

- Lack of knowledge of either of the official languages;
- Ignorance of the basic laws and rights in the work place;

- The almost total absence of good child-care centres; and
- The continuous exploitation on the part of the employer(both Greek and non-Greek).

The study points out that the Greek working woman in Montreal face tremendous problems and difficulties both as a mother and as a worker. Additionally, most of the times, she has to "run and rush" the entire household all by herself. In many cases Greek husbands force their wives to stay in the house with no social contact and relations. The study mentions, also, a number of "wife-beating" in the Greek community of Montreal.

GREEK LABORERS ASSOCIATION OF QUEBEC

Colloque Sur la Jeunesse Hellenique de Montréal. Prepared by the members of the Association in Summer 1982, mimeo (Ministry of Immigration) 29p.

This report on the Greek youth in Montreal is based on the existing literature of Greeks in Canada, a number of informal interviews with Greek community leaders and professionals, and the feedback/discusssions during the various workshops, part of the entire seminar on the Greek youth in Montreal. This seminar funded by the Canada Immigration Ministry and sponsored by the Greek Laborers Association(with the participation of other community organizations and individuals) has produced the data for the report.

This final draft of the report on the Greek youth in Montreal begins with a synoptic introduction about the Greek immigrants in general and those Greeks found in Montreal in particular. All cultural and other background characteristics are briefly discussed before

the separate sections of the report are examined. These sections are:

a) The youth and society;

b) Youth and their relation to the Greek reality(cultural, social, political, etc.);

c) Work; and

d) Education.

Under these broad headings all important issues are briefly discussed and a number of suggestions/propositions for the betterment of the Greek youth in Montreal are presented. Issues discussed include drugs, deliquency, sports, leisure, education in Greek schools, unemployment, school drop-out. In all instances of the report it is stressed that the Greek youth in Montreal, on the whole, face serious problems in almost all aspects of social and personal life . Therefore, the report concludes, it is imperative that all parties concerned should take an active stand and "effectively intervene" for the betterment of the life and future prospects of the Greek youth in Montreal.

GREEK TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO

Skepsis ke protasis gyro apo tin Elliniki Ekpaidefsi sto Toronto (Some thoughts and propositions about the Greek Education in Toronto). Toronto 1982, 8p.

This is a short report-analysis about the Greek schools in and around Toronto and the problems/issues associated with the operation and the future of these community schools. It is a report aimed at providing the Greek government with some "first hand" information about the Greek education in Toronto.

The report includes separate sections on the following topics:

1) A general introduction;
2) Various issues related to the Greek teaching personnel;
3) The Greek cultural attaché;
4) The need for a day-Greek school;
5) Greek education and the Hellenic Community of Metropolitan Toronto;
6) The so-called "recognition" of the

Greek schools in Toronto by the Greek State; and
7) The creation of a central board for the Greek education in Toronto.

The report notes that the Greek education issue in Toronto has always been a controversial one and discussed widely within the Greek community at large. Only very few and sporadic attempts have been made towards improving the quality of Greek education in Toronto and the Hellenic Community of Metropolitan Toronto claims to be the pioneer in this Greek schools "business", followed by other parishes and/or individuals and the governmental "Heritage Program".

The "central" community(Kinotis) has about 4,000 students in its Greek schools and 100 teaching staff. Throughout this report, all issues associated with the Greek personnel, the books, the cultural attaché, and the recognition of the Greek schools are discussed in brief.

HADJOPOULOS DENNIS

Bilan des Recherches sur les communautés grecque et portugaise de Montréal. Montréal, 1979, mimeo, 104p.

This is a global and comparative study of the Greek and the Portuguese communities inMontreal. The study focuses on the cultural, social and personal factors characterizing those two immigrant groups who have settled in and around the St. Louis/park Avenue area. The author discusses the two groups vis-a-vis each other and the Quebec society at large.

The study examines, in brief, the history of Greece as it relates to Greek migration, all background characteristics of Greeks forced to leave Greece, and the development of the present Greek community in the Montreal region. Also, the Greek immigration to North America before and after the W.W. II is examined by pointing to all hardships faced in the new land. Detailed references are made to the social organization of the

Greek community of Montreal and the establishment/development of the many Greek organizations within the community. The author elaborates in a separate section about the social and community life of Greeks in Montreal and the "Grand Values" in the Greek community- values that have been transferred from Greece proper itself.

He also discusses the community media, the Greek family style, the work place and the difficulties associated with the work in general, and the education of the Greek youth. He concludes by stating that the Greeks in Montreal form a well-structured collectivity with strong identification along language, culture, and ethnic lines. Finally, the author discusses the role of what he calls "les petites patries ethniques" within the total Quebec society. He points to both the negative and the positive aspects that may result from this kind of structures, consequences for the immigrant group itself and the Quebec society at large.

HELLENIC COMMUNITY OF MONTREAL

Profile of the Greek Community: Some Statistics. Hellenic Community of Montreal, Social Services(Summer Youth Project), 1981, 17 p.

This is an attempt to establish reliable demographic parameters of the Greek community in Montreal with the purpose to be used by the community organizations and other interested people. The report points to the lack of accurate statistical data about the Montreal's Greeks and makes limited references to the existing studies on Greeks.

A total of 200 Greeks living in the Montreal region and the surrounding municipalities were interviewed via an especially constructed questionnaire which aimed at eliciting information about the Greek immigrant family, health, socialization patterns, and the community and daily life of the subjects. The sample was randomly selected and attempt was made to be as representative as pos-

sible. Additionally, the experiences and the viewpoints of a community social worker and a Greek origin police officer were included in the study.

Among other findings, this short report presents the following evidence about the Montreal's Greeks:
--Number of children in the family: 2.20(mean);
--99.7% speak Greek at home;
-- Number of years in Canada:17.46(mean);
--Number of visits to Greece:2.12(mean);
--Affiliations with Greek associations: 51% none;
--90% are listening to local Greek radio;
--Statistics of Greek teenagers involved in criminal court: age group: 13-21; 98% males; 74% dropped out of school in grade 9; 86% are coming from separated families; 34% have been in court more than once; 90% do not want any identity/conact with the Greek community and its institutions; crimes commited: Breaking and entry, drugs.

IOANNOU TINA

"L'Eglise Grecque-Orthodoxe au Québec", Critere, automne 1981 ,no 32, pp. 253-254.

A brief paper presented in a Seminar on "Religion and Culture" in Quebec, organized jointly by the journal "Critere" and "L'Institut Québecois de Recherche sur la Culture".

The author notes that before analysing the role and the evolution of the Greek orthodox church(in Greece and abroad) some of its particular characteristics should be examined: Only Christ is seen as man without sins, the unequivocal acceptance of the Holy Trinity and the Sacraments. Also, all icons underline direct communication with God and should be treated as such.

The presence of the Greek orthodox church in Quebec goes back to the early 1900s when the first Greek immigrants made it the central community institution around

which all community life evolved. In 1925 due to political differences the new "Kinotis" set up a new church, The Holy Trinity. After the W.W. II Greeks in Montreal set up 6 new-calendar churches and three old-calendar. All Greeks are very proud of their identity and church is very much part of this Greek identity. Even if faith has gone done over the years, certain holidays and sacrament are adhered to and celebrated with ferver.

Today, 70,000 Greeks in Montreal are divided along religious lines with negative consequences for the role of the church. Other cultural and regional community organizations are serving the needs of Greeks and the church takes secondary role. Still, however, church plays a major role among the Greeks in Montreal in maintaining the Greek culture and tradition.

IOANNOU TINA

"La Famille Grecque de Montréal"
Critere, printemps 1982, no 33,pp.141-45.

This article draws from a larger work of the author about the Greeks in the province of Quebec. It deals with the Greek family and the paricular relations that characterize the Greek family in Quebec. The Greek nuclear family permits the preservation of traditional values and the Greek identity. Thus, the author examines these traditional values and their possible transformations.

The residential patterns around the Park avenue/park Extension areas are described and the limited contact with non-Greeks is stressed. Upon arrival, the Greek family carries values essential for survival in the new environment. Clear role differentation between the wife and the husband and between the upbringing of boys and girls. Girls are encouraged to stay home while boys should seek educational and occupational careers. All

children are expected to adhere to the traditional Greek values and attend the Greek classes offered by the community organizations. Friendships are limited to compatriots and there always exists the conflict between home and the school.

Greek families remain small(this partly explains the economic success) and many women are working and taking the entire care of the house. Mixed marriages are discouraged whereas arranged marriages still exist. Divorce rates are very low and when it happens the woman takes most of the blame. The urbanization and the higher socioeconomic status along with their children's integration oblige many Greek families to change values. Nevertheless, the Greek family in Montreal is a "close" unit and it seems that another 20 years are needed for the prevailing traditional values to change.

IOANNOU TINA

La Communauté Grecque au Québec. Institut Québecois de recherche Sur la Culture, (in press) 1982.

An historical and more of a descriptive account of the thousands of Greeks living in Quebec. As is the case with all studies on Greeks in Quebec, the author draws the attention to the fact that the vast majority of Greeks in Quebec live actually in and around Montreal.

The historical background and the particular demographic characteristics of the Greeks in Quebec are discussed at the beginning of the book. Reasons for leaving Greece, economic and social conditions prevailing in Greece at the time of migration, education and training of those coming to Quebec are discussed in detail. Next, the authors examines the life in the new land by pointing out the economic hardships faced my most Greeks(especially during the ear-

ly years of immigration and mention is made of the tough working conditions under which many Greeks have to make their living(choice of "dirty and heavy" jobs, long working hours, ignorance of the basic rights, etc.). In the same context, the additional problems faced daily by the Greek immigrant women in Quebec are discussed.

A separate section is devoted to the cultural life of the Greeks in Quebec along with their social organization and social relations. The Greek community media and the development of the largest community organizations are examined along with the family life and the customs/traditions prevailing among the Greek family members. The book ends by analyzing the issue of integration of Greeks into the host society and by offering some concluding remarks. The book is published in both French and Greek(the same edition) and is illustrated with pictures from the day-to-day life of Greeks in Quebec.

KARAGIANNIS THEODORE

Provlimata ke Prooptikes tis Elinikis Paidias ston Kanada(Problems and Prospects of the Greek Education in Canada). Toronto, 1982, mimeo, 24p.

This is a quite extensive analysis of the Greek education and the numerous Greek schools across Canada, with particular references and emphasis on the Toronto "case". The author examines the rationale, the establishment and the development of Greek schools in Toronto and presents a detailed description of the schools operated by the largest community organization, the Hellenic commutiy of Metropolitan Toronto. He includes in his discussion all the other Greek schools organizations and/or individuals and examines the problems characterizing all these community schools. Furthermore, he discusses the existence and the role of the Greek cultural attaché in Toronto noting that this attaché has not been impartial in the performance of his duties. The Hellenic Community schools

seem to receive the "lion's plate" from the presence of this Greek attaché.

The author then, devotes a large part of his analysis to the important issue of ethnic identity and ethnic(Greek) concience among the Greek youth in Toronto. He points to the many conflicts and constant dilemmas facing these children and, among others, the author suggests that the Greek parents themselves do not help enough in the cultivation and the transmission of "Greekness". He also discuss some of the general problems associated with the youth and the Greek youth in particular , and considers in detail the books used in the Greek schools across Canada.

Finally, the author offers a number of suggestions for the betterment of the Greek schools and the Greek education in Toronto and in Canada as a whole.

KARAMANOS NICHOLAS

An Examination of Achievement in a Greek Immigrant High School Population. MA Thesis, Acadia University, Dept. of Psychology, 1975, 113 p.

The Greek Immigrant community in Canada and its social organization are very briefly discussed in one of the sections of this research. The principal aim of the study was to obtain empirical information concerning the determinants of achievement motivation in the Greek immigrant culture. More spacifically, scholastic achievement in Canadian and Greek immigrant high school students was examined as a function of family demographic characteristics, personality variables, English language proficiency, and patterns of social interaction.

The research was conducted in a Montreal high school where Greek origin students consisted the largest percentage of all other ethnic groups (29.4%). The total

sample consisted of 59 Greek and 40 Canadian students who met the specified criteria and answered the especially constructed questionnaire.

In summarizing the most important findings of the study, the author notes that: ...the Greek sample possessed characteristics which lead to upward social mobility. Preference for Greek language use in certain situations was found, supporting the hypothesis of situational cultural adaptation proposed by Nagata(1969). Data concerning English language ability and academic achievement indicated that academic performance for achieving Greek males was highly correlated with language ability and length of residence. An interaction between sex and achievement in educational aspirations and a significant sex difference in dating preferences indicated sex-role stereotyping within the Greek sample(Abstract).

The study includes extensive review of the literature on achievement motivation.

KAPELOS GEORGIA

"The Rural Greek Immigrant: A Symbol of the Traditional Conditioning of Struggle and Survival in a Subsistent Economy", T.E.S.L. TALK , Vol. V, No 4, September, 1974:1-13.

This is a psychological approach to the examination of the Greek migrant people. The main purpose of the article is to analyze and describe the "Greek character" of those Greeks who have come to Canada and the cultural variables that have moulded this Greek character back in the Greek village. As the author notes, although the reason for migration has been explicit in most cases(economics), the Greek character has never been fully analyzed in terms of functioning within the original sociocultural environment. Only immigrants from inland villages of the Greek mainland who have migrated to Canada within the last decade are considered.

The traditional Greek village economy

which centers around agriculture and raising livestock is discussed at length along with the life style that such an economy entails. The dominant and pervasive role of the Greek Orthodox Church in the Greek village is stressed at both the family and the individual level. In the same context the author considers the typical roles expected by the family members with the father being the unquestionable authority figure and the girl raised to be a good wife and housekeeper. The psychological construct of "philotimo" (self-concept/esteem) is an integral part of the Greek Character and can be "bruised' bringing dishonor to the whole family. The impact of techonology(e.g. television) on the traditional/closed Greek village society is discussed and the many problems of the immigrants in Toronto are examined against this background. The author stresses the need for understanding the "Greek character" if we are to understand and help the Greek immigrant in Toronto.

LA COMMUNAUTE HELLENIQUE CANADIENNE DE L'ILE DE MONTREAL

Memoire de la Communauté Hellenique Canadienne de l'Ile de Montréal au Ministere de l'Education de la Province de Québéc ( pour faciliter l'integration de l'enfant grec dans la communauté québécoise). Montreal: 1971, 23 f.

This report to the ministry of Education explains the aims and the long term objectives of the Greek education in Montreal stressing the dual role of the community school: as language/culture preserver agency and as aiding mechanism to the Greek immigrant children's adjustment into the Quebecoise society.

A brief description of the early Greek settlement in Montreal, the social organization of the Greek community and the five categories (according to Stathopoulos peter) classification of Greeks in Montreal: The old-timers, Second generation Canadian-born, Immigrant elite,

Immigrant entrepreneur, and the Immigrant working class. Furthermore, the many problems associated with the healthy adaptation of Greeks in Montreal are discussed and the "climate" of the Greek family vis-a-vis the public schools are examined. A separate section describes the establishment and the development of the Greek private school "Socrates" along with the program and the students attending the school. The positive contribution of "Socrates" is stressed for both the Greek community and the society at large. Figures and tables about the number of students having attended the school over the years are also provided and the financial difficulties in operating the school are emphsized.

Finally, some thoughts about the future of "Socrates" are discussed and the financial assistance of the provincial government is requested for the expansion and the further development of the school.

LAFLAMME KATHARYN JEFFERIES

The Role of the Family During the Beginning Adjustment of a Group of Greek Nationals from Iron Curtain Countries . M.S.W. Thesis, University of Toronto, 1957, 97 p.

At the beginning the author discusses all the details that led to the arrival of four Greek-Macedonian children in Canada. She presents an extensive account of all the meetings, correspondence, and pressures by Red Cross people vis-a-vis the governments of Roumania and Hungary for the "release" and the unification of these youth with their families living in Canada. By 1956, 180 Greek Nationals had arrived in Canada and 300 were expected in the near future.

The study discusses also the Canadian Immigration Policies over the last 50 years, the issues of integration and assimilation, ethnic/immigrant social organization, the role of the church,

and the ethnic media in the adjustment of immigrnts in general. The author interviewed the re-united families(57) for the collection of the data for this study which had three main sections; 1) a consideration of the immigration process in Canada; 2)the sociological aspects of a particular immigrant group; and 3)the factors found to be influencing the future of its members in Canada. Furthermore, the characteristics of the traditional Greek family are discussed along with the characteristics of the youth who came to Canada from the Iron Curtain countries. In concluding, the author notes that problems of adjustment ranked in order of frequency:Family relationships(the most common), Employment, Language, Financial, Housing, Health, and Social contacts.

In all, 57 adolescents were the Subjects of the study and there appeared to be very little family disintegration and anti-social behaviour, with no major emergencies leading to serious maladjustment.

LAMBROU YIANNA

The Greek Community of Vancouver: Social Organization and Adaptation. MA Thesis, Univ.,of British Columbia,1976. 154 p.

This MA thesis is an account of the social organization and the adaptation processes of the Vancouver's Greeks. The author adopts an ethnographic approach in describing and analyzing the social organization of the Greek community placing particular emphasis on some of the community's institutions. The Church, the Voluntary Associations and the Greek language/culture school are examined in detail in order to determine their significance and their role in the adaptation process.

The social organization of the Greeks in Vancouver is viewed within the context of overseas Greek settlements. A historical account of early Greek immigration to the United States, Montreal, and Toronto is presented so that a relevant framework of reference can be esta-

blished. Additionally, the author provides an exhaustive review of the existing literature on Greeks in the USA and Canada by pointing out the lack of studies in the Canadian context.

The main thrust of this empirical research was a further confirmation of the dual role of the community institutions as both culture/sustaining agents and as aids to adaptation. The overall analysis of the study was based: 1) participant observation and interviews of leaders and members of the community; 2) primary historical data on the Greeks in Vancouver including news-papers, church and voluntary associations periodicals; and 3) published and unpublished materials on the Greeks in Canada, the United States and Australia.

LES GRECS

Profil d'une communauté ethnique de Montréal, Enimerossi(Information) No: 32, March 1982( published monthly by the Hellenic Federation of Parents and Guardians of Montreal):4-5

This paper presents a very synoptic and descriptive overview of the Greek community in Montreal.The article itself is in French while the magazine(Enimerossi) carries material in Greek. The article has been "borrowed" from an informative pamphlet issued by the Catholic School Commission of Montreal.

On he whole, this article provides a partial picture of the Greeks living in the Montreal area with a rather folkloric approach. It is a sort of first guide for the people working and involved with the Greek ethnic group. The background characteristics of Greeks coming to Montreal, their residential patterns and the kind of jobs they are doing are

discussed. References are also made to the language issue and its influnce on the schooling of young Greeks along with descriptions of the day-to-day life of the Montreal's Greeks.

Additionally, the various community institutions (media, churches, local associations, community schools) are very briefly discussed while the food habits and the Greek folklore presence in Montreal are also briefly covered in the article. Finally, mention is made to the fact that ,on the whole, Greeks in Montreal remain very loyal and attached to their homeland -even if they have been in Montreal for a substantial number of years.

LEWIS EILEEN MARY

A Study of the Cultural and Language Problems of Greek Immigrant Children in Montreal. M. Ed. Bishop's University 1973, 172 p.

The cultural and language problems of Greek immigrant children are studied within the overall context of the Greek immigrants' experiences before and after their arrival in Canada. The author discusses the history of modern Greece, the Greek economy and factors influencing Greek migration to the USA and Canada. She, then, provides a picture of the settlement and the social organization of the Greeks in Montreal, and elaborates on the economic hardships, the organizations aiding the Greek immigrants, and the Greek parental attitudes/views of the Canadian public education system. Furthermore, the responses of Greek immigrant children to Canadian education are presented along with factors affecting their academic achievement with reference to Canadian standards. Finally, a number

of recommendations for the adaptation of public education to meet the needs of Greek pupils are discussed.

A total of 300 Greek students of the elementary and high school ages were the subjects of this study which was designed to provide answers to the four following questions:

1) What cultural and language problems do Greek immigrant children face?
2) Do Greek immigrant children suffer problems of identification in an English language culture?
3) Does the academic achievement of these children suffer?
4) What recommendations and implementations have resulted from recent investigations of the problems of Greek immigrant children and what further suggestions arise from this research study?

MACKENZIE, R.

"The Story of the Greeks in Canada", Citizen, 9 (3): pp. 9-17, 1963.

In the author's own words, this is a presentation, in brief outline, of the story of this relatively new group in Canada(Greeks)--where they have settled, their organization, customs and contributions.

In a strictly descriptive fashion the author notes the "switch" of the Greek immigration to the North American continent with the beginning of the 20th century and he points out that Greeks have come to Canada from all over Greece--also from Cyprus, Kairo and Alexandria. The rural origin and the other background characteristics of the Greek immigrants are discussed along with their settlement preferences in Canada. Most of Greeks settled in the two provinces of Quebec and Ontario, in the large urban cities of Montreal and Toronto. The establishment/development of the Greek communities

in Montreal and Toronto are very briefly discussed.

Furthermore, an overall description of the social life and the customs of Greeks in Canada is provided by stressing the presence and the role of the church. Religious and national(Greek) holidays/festivities are discussed at length in the article and the small gatherings characterizing the community life are considered. A separate section is devoted to the numerous community associations found across Canada and the kind of jobs/professions that Greeks are involved with are mentioned. The "attraction to the restaurant business from the earliest years of Greek immigration" is discussed along with a list of names of "prominent" and well integrated Greeks in Canada.

MARCIL CLAUDE

La Communauté Grecque au Québec. Education Québec, February 1981:26-31.

This short article in the francophone magazine of the Quebec Ministry of Education (the magazine has stopped its publication)deals with the background and the development of the Greek presence in the province of Quebec. Although there some references to the Greeks living in Quebec city, most of the article discuss the Greek community of Montreal.

The author devotes separate sections to the community mass-media, the church and the numerous voluntary associations, the Greek language/culture classes in the community. He discusses the internal divisions present among the Greeks in Quebec and points to the Great History of the ancient Greece with its own unique culture/civilization. Furthemore, he argues that Greeks in Quebec are cre-

ating today a new sort of culture. A synthesis of the old/Greek and the new found in the host society.

This descriptive paper includes the viewpoints of some of the Greek Community's leaders who express their opinion about the present and the future of the Greek people in Quebec. The author notes that, among the Greeks in Quebec, there is very limited contact/knowledge with and about the host province and its people.

MERLOPOULOS P

"Historique de la Communauté Hellénique de Québec", La Voix Multiculturelle vol. 2, no 2, Mai 1982, pp. 35-36.

Very briefly, the article describes the Greek community in Quebec city as seen by one of the community leaders. Around 1900 the first Greek families from Laconia,Greece came to Quebec. A list with the names of these Greek pioneers to the provincial capital is presented and an historical account of their informal organization is provided. The important role and the contributions of a number of the community leaders are stressed throughout the article.

Up until the 1930s no organized Greek community existed in Quebec city and the social relations were restricted to the family/relatives and the compatriots in the neighborhood. In the first decade of the century a lot was bought to be used as a Greek Orthodox cemete-

ry(Mount Hermon, in Sillery). In the 1930s a female branch of the Greek-American organizationG.A.P.A. was formed that open "the horizons"for various community activities/festivities. In the early 1950s a branch of the AHEPA was also formed in Quebec. Greeks in Quebec have tried hard to preserve their language, culture, and the Greek Orthodox religion. Greek classes began around the 1930s in Quebec city.

Around 1950 the organization of the Greeks in Quebec was considerably improved. In May 21, 1955 the first official charter for the Kinotis of Quebec was obtained by a group of active Greeks. In 1958 the first(permanrnt) Greek orthodox priest came to Quebec and a year later the church "Evangelismos" was bought. The entire community life centers around the Kinotis and its church and school.

METRAKOS J., MANOLAKOS D., and HADJIS D.
Interim Report, Commission for Co-Community Development of Hellenic-Canadian Community of the Island of Montreal, July 31, 1970, 91 p.

The primary focus of this interim report is the Hellenic-Canadian Community of the Island of Montreal (Kinotis) and the urgent need for restructuring from its foundations of the largest institution among the Greeks in Montreal. The authors, a committee appointed by the Kinotis, have undertaken the task to examine in depth the existing strucures in the Greek community at large and the role/efficiency of the Kinotis in particular in the light of all recent developments. The authors have also the mandate to come up and propose a new plan for the reorganization of the Kinotis as the principal and representative organization in the community at large.

The report provides a description of the Greek settlement in Montreal and

elaborates on the establishment and the development of the Kinotis. The operation and the by-laws of the largest organization(religious organization thus far) are compared with the imposed regulations by the Archdiocese of North and South America. This painstaking comparison and the new realities among the Greeks in Montreal point to the urgent need of complete re-organization of the Kinotis beyond the strict religious lines. Also, in this report the idea for the establishment of a Greek-Canadian Congress is presented for further discussions among all Greeks in Quebec and in Canada.

Among other issues, the authors present a detailed account of the "Socrates" Greek private-day school which should be re-organized as well.

MILLETT DAVID

The Orthodox Church: Ukrainian, Greek and Syrian, in Jean L.Elliott(ed) Minority Canadians/2, Immigrant Groups Scarborough,Ontario: Prentice Hall of Canada, 1971: chapter 4, pp. 47-65.

Millett discusses the early and contemporary status of the Orthodox Church in Canada. He develops the concept of "minority church" which is applicable to the current Greek and Syrian situation and the Ukrainian experience during their early settlement days on the prairies.

The major focus of this article is the Ukrainian experience in Canada that constitute "a third force" according to the author. Furtermore, a small part of the article touches upon the Greek (Hellenic) Orthodox Church in North America and its role in the preservation of ethnic identity among its members. In the same context references are made to the establishment of many churches

by Greeks coming to North America(USA and Canada alike) and it is pointed out that the Greeks are second only to the Ukrainians in Orthodox church membership. Additionally, mention is made about the early Greeks settling in Canadian soil.

In summarizing his viewpoints the author explains: This article has attempted to demonstrate that it is useful to distinguish between "indigenous" churches, such as those of the Ukrainians, which have become rooted in Canada and able to survive on their own, and the "minority churches" which are less self-sufficient. For each denomination Canada began as a mission field, then minority churches were set up, and gradually the churches became self-sufficient and sought to govern themselves.

MOSCHONAS ANDREAS

Gia mia Nea Elliniki Parikia

(For a New Greek Community) Montreal 1974, 58 p.

This paper attempts a critical evaluation of the existing structures within the Greek community of Montreal while at the same time the background characteristics of Greeks living in Montreal are briefly examined. On the whole, the author is concerned with the conception of a new model of structural/administrative development that will serve the real needs of all Greeks in Montreal.

The whole paper is actually a kind of direct response to the proposed plan by the Committee for Community Development(a committee set up by the Hellenic Community of Montreal and chaired by J. Metrakos) a plan that examined in detail a new organization of the Greek community in Montreal. The author presents a strong critique of the existing community organization and attacks the

philosophy and the proposed plan in its totality. Instead, he presents and elaborates on his own model of community re-organization under which all Greeks in Montreal would have equal opportunities to participate and voice their real concerns.

The author points out from the very beginning that the structural and the administrative organization of the Greek community should be based on the particular social and political characteristics of all people-members of the Greek community at large. Only in this way the restructuring of the Greek community in Montreal would be effective, democratic, and for the benefit of all Greek people living in the Montrel region.

MULTICULTURALISM DIRECTORATE

"Greeks" in The Canadian Family Tree( Canada's People). Ontario: Minister of Supply and Services, Corpus Publ. 1979: pp. 95-98 (Dept. of the Secretary of State).

A very synoptic report about the Greeks in Canada. One small section of the book that deals with all immigrant groups in Canada is devoted to the 170,ooo Greeks (according to this article) who live across Canada.

Briefly, the historical development of the Greek communities and some statistics about the Greeks in Canada are presented. Thus, between 1870-1880 there were only about 39 Greeks in Canada whereas 100 years later their number reached almost 170,000 --70,000 reside in Toronto, 55,000 in Montreal, 10,000 in Vancouver and the remainder in other urban centres such as Windsor, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Hamilton and London, Ontario.

Some background characteristics of the Greeks coming to Canada are discussed and the economic reasons for the Greek migration are stressed. It is noted in the article that the Canadian-born Greeks,are, as a rule, well integrated within the general Canadian society, but nevertheless maintain strong connections with their ethnocultural group. Also, mention is made of the existing social stratification among the Greeks in Canada and the "small business syndrome" characterizing the majority of Greeks in Canada( restaurants, groceries, laundries, retail firms). The central role of the church is emphasized in the article and a description of the largest Greek organizations and the community media are discussed toward the end of this brief account on Greeks in Canada.

NAGATA JUDITH

Adaptation and Integration of Greek Working-Class Immigrants in the City of Toronto,Canada: A Situational Approach. The International Migration Review, Fall 1969, IV, I, pp. 44-70.

The general social organization of the Toronto Greeks as a whole, and the place of the new working migrants in that organization are examined. The article investigates more closely the social circumstances in which the newcomers find themselves and the nature of their adaptation to these particular conditions.

As the author points out in her analysis most of the evidence from the life styles of recent Greek immigrants of the working class does reveal a certain compartmentalization between two broad spheres of activity. These are provisionally designated as the public and private sectors of life. It is suggested that one possible approach to the study of the complex process variously known

as "integration" and "acculturation" is by means of a situational method, in which two sets of cultural norms may co-exist and alternately re-assert themselves in the appropriate context.

The author under the heading "the private domain" discusses the family, membership in Greek associations, language and culture, national identity, and social networks. Under the "public domain" she discusses employment, other social linkages, and the overall life style of recent Greek immigrants in Toronto.

NAGATA JUDITH , RAYFIELD JOAN, and FERRARIS MARY

English Language Classes for Immigrant Women with Pre-School Children Ontario: York university, Institute for Behavioural Research, Ethnic Research Programme, (a report presented to the Citizenship Branch, Office of the Provincial Secretary and Citizenship) 1970, 116 p.

This report consists of two separate parts. The first part bears the title "East Toronto Language Project" and is presented by Judith Nagata. The second part is called the "Bloor-Bathurst Language Project" and has been written by the other two authors.

In the "East Toronto Language Project", Nagata provides a short description of the Toronto's Greek Community with particular emphasis on social organization prevalent among the Greeks in Toronto. She also discusses the social integration and the adjust-

ment parameters of the Greek students that served as the subjects of the study(Greek women).

Along the same lines, the other two authors of the report discuss the "Italian case" in the Toronto region.

The conclusion of the entire report centers on a comparison made between the "Greek case" and the "Italian case" as those have been presented in the preceding parts of the report. More so, an evaluation of both language projects has been attempted at the end of this report.

ONTARIO ETHNOCULTURAL PROFILES

Greeks, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation 1978, 2 p.

This is one of a series of articles on ethnocultural groups in Ontario published by the Citizenship Division. This two pages report includes a lot of information on Greeks living in the province of Ontario-and more so in the Toronto area. Very briefly, a profile of the Greek presence in Ontario is presented.

The report touches upon the demographic and other personal characteristics of the Greeks who have settled in Ontario and discusses the background and the immigration patterns of Greeks. A short description of the social organization and the social networks of Greeks in Toronto is presented along with the life styles and the community life found among the members of the Toronto Greek community. The dates and the conditions of the first ethnic institutions' establishment are also discussed with parti-

cular mention to the Greek Orthodox churches, the voluntary associations and the ethnic schools.

The report makes references to the many difficulties and problems that Greek immigrants faced during their first years in Ontario and points to the positive contribution that the Greeks have made to the Canadian society at large. In concluding, a point is made about the second-generation Greeks in Ontario who are beginning to make an impact on all aspects of life in Ontario.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION

Papers on the Greek Community. Multicultural Development Branch, 1974. 25p.

This work on the Greeks in Ontario consists of three separate parts. In the first part, a report on the Greek Intercultural Seminar is presented and the organization, the program, and the main points discussed throughout the Seminar are mentioned. Thus, an overview of the Greek community along with the family life, health, and adjustment services are discussed. The report concludes with references to education and the various comments/concerns expressed by the participants in the Seminar.

In the second part, Chris Antoniou(a social worker working in the Greek community areas) deals with the Greek family in detail by stressing the differences in family life/roles between the Greeks and the rest of Canadians. The author mentions the family oriented cha-

racter of the Greek family, the authority figure of the father, the child as a valued member in the family, and the fact that family loyalties transcend all others and family members spend much time together. He further discusses the sex-stereotyping and the marriage patterns among Greeks along with the isolation of the wife staying always at home.

In the final part of these papers, Alec Economides is concerned with cultural background and social adjustment of the Greek immigrant into Canadian society. The athor points to the problems created from the abrupt change in the socializatior patterns of Greeks coming to Canada and provides some background characteristics of Greeks. By a way of comparison, he concludes that the problems an immigrant faces during his period of adjustment are immense and that the norms and values he must acquire are not only new but quite often incompatible with the ones he has already internalized-departure from them does not come about without sacrifice.

ORLOWSKI DUANE

"Language Learning and Language Change:The Acquisition of Modern Greek Grammar by Greek Canadian Children" in R. Darnell (ed.) Linguistic Diversity in Canadian Society.Edmonton: Linguistic Research Inc. 1971: 201-221.

Although this is an article from a sociolinguistic point of view with the analogous emphasis on linguistic aspects of the Greek grammar, the author discusses in brief the Greek community in Toronto. After a review of the related literature on the linguistic aspects of language learning, the author describes some of the characteristics of the population of the study -Greek children in Toronto.

There are some 60,000 Greeks living in Toronto, most of whom emigrated to Canada within the last ten years. The majority are thus first generation Canadians and Greek is thus the language spoken in the home. It is typical of many first and second generation Greeks in Toronto to

place considerable emphasis on language as a means of maintaining ethnic identity.

The children in the sample(S: 50) ranged from 5 to 12 years of age. Based on the findings of the study, the author argues that it is doubtful that the children at the Greek school will grow up speaking a dialect of Greek entirely different from that of their parents. Children universally select rules that admit the fewest exceptions while learning a language. The author concludes by stating that for the bilingual Greek-speaking children, this tendency to simplify certain aspects of their grammars was seen to extend into adolescence, largely due to the interaction of linguistic and social factors as a result of their contact with English in a bilingual, bicultural education.

PAILLE MICHEL

"Quelques Caracteristiques Demolinguistiques des Québécois de Langue Maternelle Grecque", Cahiers Québéccis de Démographie, Vol. 10, no 2, août 1981. 309-335.

The author points out that knowledge about the allophones in Quebec is very limited and even more so for the Greeks in Quebec. He undertakes the task to provide some demographic and linguistic characteristics of Greeks living in the province of Quebec. The entire study is concerned with the mother tongue, the language of everyday use, the knowledge of French and English, the age, the place of birth and the period of immigration of Greeks to Quebec.

An historical overview of the Greek presence in the province is described taking as a cutting point the beginning of the twentieth century. The "Greek structure" of the Hellenophones in Quebec according to age is presented with figures and tables taken from the Canadian Census

of 1971. The next part of the study is devoted to the most important aspect of the analysis, the linguistic transfer and the knowledge of the French and the English language. The linguistic situation of the Greek family and the Greek Orthodox religion are also examined.

The author draws some parallels and makes a number of comparisons between the characteristics of Italophones and the Hellenophones in Quebec noting that there are substantial differences between the two immigrant groups according to the variables studied. The hypothesis that Greeks are very much attached to their mother tongue is confirmed by the findings of the study. Most of the Greeks in Quebec have some knowledge of English whereas the knowledge of French is hardly 20%.

PATTERSON JAMES,G.

The Greeks of Vancouver: A Study in the Preservation of Ethnicity Ottawa: National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, ISSN 0316-1854, Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies, Paper no. 18, 1976, 162 p.

This is a descriptive report about the Greeks living in the Vancouver area. The author states that there are about 10,000 Greeks in Vancouver, British Columbia, and approximately 6,000 of them are concentrated in the Kitsilano region of the city. Most of these people are recent immigrants to Canada and share many background characteristics with the Greek immigrants in the the other Canadian provinces.

The Greek community of Vancouver has preserved its ethnic characteristics to a degree no longer found among Greek communities in the United States or among some other ethnic groups in Canada. The author points

out that this cultural preservation will continue for some decades.

Among other things, this descriptive study on the Greeks in Vancouver includes a detailed historical account of those immigrants, an overall presentation of the community life and social organization of Greeks in Vancouver, and a number of life histories of Greeks and their daily experiences in that Canadian city.

PERSPECTIVE

"Les Canadiens d'ascendance Gr Grècque", Actualites Multiculturelles Octobre 1978, 2 p.

This short article notes that although the first Greek came to Canada as early as 1592, the actual Greek immigration to Canada started around 1900. In 1911 there were only 3,650 Greeks in the large Canadian cities from Montreal westwards. The first Greek immigrants worked, mainly, in restaurants, bakeries, hotels and cleaning business. The end of the W.W. II brought massive Greek immigration from Greece, Roumania and Egypt. It is estimated that there are today 250,000 Greeks all over Canada.

Greek-Canadians can be found today in almost all types of occupations. A great number of Greeks in Canada operate their own small and/or large business and the Greek community in Canada is very active and dynamic. There are many professionals and artists of Greek origin in Canada.

The Greek identity is very strong and all Greeks adhere to the Greek language and culture and the Greek Orthodox religion. The author notes that the church is the centre of the Greek community and numerous activities(religious and cultural) are organized across Canada.

The social relations are restricted, for the most part among relatives and compatriots and the Greek family is the pole around which almost all relations are centred. A description of the largest community organizations is presented and their role in the preservation of Greek ethnicity is stressed. References are made to the community media agencies and the positive contribution of Greek immigrants to Canadian society is pointed out. Greeks in Canada maintain strong ties with the Greek language/culture while at the same time are adjusting to the Canadian society at large.

PETRELLI ROBERT et al

Etude des Caracteristiques Socio-Economiques et Physiques du Quartier (Parc Extension). Prepared for the C.L.S.C. Park Extension, July 1979, 224 p.

Two were the main objectives of this study: 1) To present and characterize the population and the urban services in Park Extension; and 2) To regroup and organize the available information about institutions, public services and the ethnic groups living in and around the Park Extension area.

The background characteristics of the people living in the area are discussed along with the needs and the conditions resulting from these characteristics. Of course, mention is made of the fact that the vast majority of these people are recent immigrants to Canada and that among them there are many Greeks. The report also examines the housing, the industry, commerce, and the various institutions along with the public ser-

vices available in the area.

Furthermore, the social organization and the structures found among the different ethno-cultural communities in Park Extension are discussed in considerable length. Separate sections are devoted in examining the various media agencies and the transportation services available to the people. The report concludes with a number of concrete recommendations based on the existing information and the particular characteristics of the people and the area.

PETRITIS TAKIS

"I Proti Hellenes Metanastes ston Cadada"(The Early Greek Immigrants in Canada), in Afieroma (Dedication). Montreal: Cretan Association of Montreal 1972-1973:5-23.

This is one of the many articles included in the 240 pages Afieroma prepared by T. Petritis for the Cretans Association of Montreal. The entire book deals with Cretans and issues prevailing among the Cretans in and outside Greece proper. The book is illustrated with pictures, documents and charts related to Crete.

This paricular article on the early Greeks coming to Canada focuses on the first Cretans who came to America as early as 1493-1496. By 1770 there was a Cretan in the government of Virginia but it was during the massive migration to the "new-world" in 1913-14 that many Cretans came to the different U.S. states. The first Cretan association all over America was established in 1904(New York).

With the passage of time and the growing number of Cretans coming to America more and more associations get established in various cities.

Furthermore, the author discusses the first Cretans to Canada and Montreal and reports that as early as 1860 there were Cretans in Canada. He notes that these early immigrants operated their own stores and were instrumental in the establishment of the the Hellenic Community of Montreal and the Greek school "Socrate". Also, the important role of a number of distinguished Cretans in Montreal is discussed in detail along with the particular circumstances that led to the establishment of the very first association of Cretans in Montreal( January 12, 1912). On the whole, this descriptive account includes interesting and important names/ dates about the early Greeks in Montreal, and Cretans in particular.

PRIMEAU GILLES

Les grecs à Montréal(Profil d'une communauté ethnique de Montréal). Publié par le Conseil Scolaire de l'ile de Montréal, 1981, 11f.

This is a small book designed to provide some general information about the Greeks in Montreal --it is addressed to primary school children as part of their curriculum to get to know the so-called allophones of Quebec. The book is arranged in a form of "lectures" made by a Greek origin girl. The following topics are covered(very briefly):

1) The customs where references are made to the Greek food, pastries and cuisine along with the community life style;
2) The community life/organization by stressing the role of the 12 churches found in the Greek community of Montreal;
3) Our life in Montreal provides an historical account of the Greek immigration to Montreal pointing that most of them were seamen who jumped off their ships;

4) Residence of most Greeks is around the Park Avenue/park Extension areas --almost 98% of Greeks in Quebec reside in Montreal;
5) Work has been always in the lowest paid jobs like cleaning and restaurants, hospital workers and in the clothing manufacturing.Today there are Greek origin professionals in Quebec and owners of restaurants and other business;
6) Language problems faced by Greeks and their children in Montreal. Greeks have traditionally joined the Anglophone community but there is a new trend towards the learning of French --there are 17% Greeks, neo-Quebecoise who speak French.

The book ends with a brief reference to the community media. After each section or lecture there are a number of questions that the student is supposed to answer when he/she is examined about the Greeks in Montreal.

SHORE BETTINA

Immigrant Perceptions of Canadian Schools: A Study of Greek Parents in Montreal. M.A. Thesis, McGill Univer. Dept., of Social Foundations in Education, March 1979, 110 p.

This empirical research attempted to investigate the perceptions of Montreal's Greek parents vis-a-vis the Canadian schools. Attempts were also made at examining a number of sub-questions that were concerned with the various degrees of ethnic culture and identity preservation. For that matter, four sub-groups( 12 in each one of them) of Greek parents were examined as to their degree of acculturation into the host society.

It was found that attitudes toward Canadian schools did not vary significantly in relation to either Greek class choice( Hellenic Federation or Hellenic Community Greek classes) or residence(within the Greek

enclave -Park Avenue, park extension areas- or outside of it). The issues leading to the most dissatisfaction were those that were regarded as an absence of homework, a lack of discipline and poor academic content. The greatest satisfaction expressed was with regard to the amount of attention given to the children.

The author concludes that the Greek Community's ethnic unity and the importance placed on cultural retention should add weight to Greek parents' educational demands in view of the increasing importance given to the parents' role in educational decisions.

SIRROS CHRISTOS

The Mile End West Project: A Study of Community Development in an Immigrant Community. Montreal 1973, 40 p. (English/French)

The report explains the purpose and the objectives of the Mile End West Project (MEWP) which aimed at studying the personal and social issues in the Park Avenue area, an area that through the late fifties and continuing into the sixties witnessed the massive influx of Greeks. The Project was set up to identify and attack the many problems created by this Greek influx in light of the fact that there were no local social services in the area giving recognition to the Greek presence. This report undertakes an evaluation of the MEWP.

At the beginning, the author discusses the Greek community before MEWP and provides demographic data about the Greeks coming to Montreal. The absence of the essential social structures within the Greek community and the limited role of

the Hellenic Community of Montreal( the largest community organization) are examined. There are, also, criticisms about the community media at the time and the prevailing isolation, disunity, and distrust among the Greeks in Montreal.

Next, the establishment of MEWI is discussed and its attempts to attack the crucial issues in the sphere of education, employment, and information. Furthermore, a theoretical framework for evaluating the MEWP is established and the success and positive contribution of the Project to the social organization of the Greek community are stressed. Finally, the viewpoints of a small number of people (Greeks and non-Greeks) involved with the Project are presented along with a personal perspective of the author himself, observations, and some recommendations for future implementation.

SMITH P., TUCKER G. and TAYLOR D.
Language, Ethnic Identity and Intrgroup Relations: One Immigrant Group's reactions to Language Planning in in Quebec, in H.Giles(ed.) Language, Ethnicity and Intergroup Relations New York: Academic Press, 1977:283-306.

The reactions of the Montreal' s Greek community to the linguistic policies and legislation in Quebec are examined. The authors point out the importance of the linguistic debates and the language laws for the future lives of all children in Quebec-the government decides and not the parents to what school a child can go. In this context, an historical background of the language issue in Quebec is presented along with the latest such language law(Bill 22). The authors examine the implications of both ethnic identity and socioeconomic status for the reactions among individuals in an ethnic(Greek) community in Montreal to the language law 22.

Next, a short description of the Greeks in Montreal and the joint (official) position of the community organizations vis-a-vis Bill 22 are presented. The conclusions of the study are also based on a small-scale survey of the Greek community of Montreal. Fifty individuals (29 females and 21 males) were administered a questionnaire to gather information about their reactions to the language law.

The authors caution for the small number of subjects in this survey and they, nevertheless, reach the conclusion that for Montreal's Greeks the choice of a second language is of great political, and perhaps ultimately, material consequence.And that is perhaps one of the reasons for the observed intra-ethnic cohesiveness among Greeks regarding the language law of the government of Quebec.

STAMIRIS HELEN

A Study of Greek Immigrants in Montreal. Montreal, 1969, 95p.

This is a report of a field research on Greeks in Montreal with special reference to conditions in the homeland that have stimulated emigration. The study is based on materials collected both in Greece and in Canada through review of the related literature, surveys, participant observation and life histories of Greeks living in Montreal.

The author examines in detail the social and economic structures in the post-W.W. II Greece and the emigration problem that was intensified after the Greek Civil war. The study includes demographic data of Greece, statistics on the stagnant economy and a discussion of the deteriorating social conditions for most Greeks, and more so for those Greeks living in the rural/agricultural areas. Also the viewpoints of prominent Greek politicians about the emigration issue

are presented along with a strong critique against the Greek emigration which has been called "national blessing" for some and"national hemorrhage" for others.

The author examines in depth one case study of Greek emigration(a small village in the southern Greece) and considers all issues associated with this emigration case. She discusses this case in terms of both the village life and the Montreal life and presents, in addition, an overall picture of the social organization of the Greek community in Montreal. The study is illustrated with a number of life-stories of Greeks in Montreal and the author stresses repeatedly the isolation, the hard times and the sufferings of the Greek immigrants in Montreal for having some money "saved" in the bank. She also develops a typology of the different categories of Greeks in Montreal.

STATHATOS DENNIS

Field Experiences for Immigrant Children. M. Ed., McGill Univ., March 1973(monograph),87 p.

This monograph provides a brief historical account of the Greeks in the Montreal area and concentrates on the many problems present in most Greek homes. The author points to the numerous conflicts that can be observed in most Greek immigrant homes in Montreal mainly because of Canadianization processes emphasized by the educational system of Quebec. He also stresses the fact that the provincial educational system does not take into serious consideration(as it should) the cultural and personal backgrounds of immigrant people -Greeks included.

The monograph presents also a description of the social organization and the community life of Montreal's Greeks. Particular emphasis is placed on the Greek children and the whole

educational processes in public schools.

The author points to the need for familiarity on the part of the teachers with the cultural and other characteristics of the Greek immigrant children. He furthermore, attempts to examine some of the existing problems in the area of education of immigrants in general and concludes by designing programmes to be used by teachers so that they can acquire some knowledge of the local area(where the school is located).

STATHOPOULOS PETER

The Greek Community of Montreal: Its responsibility and Resources to Serve Newcomers. Athens: National Centre of Social Research 1971, 68 p.

This study has been designed from the viewpoint of community organization practice. The study investigates the adjustment needs of Greek immigrants as these needs are perceived by the decision makers in the Greek Community of Montreal. The research examines also whether the decision makers consider that the community has any responsibility to meet these needs and whether the Greek Community has the necessary resources to establish services.

Data analysis indicates:

a) Decision makers are aware of adjustment needs;

b) They accept responsibility to provide both direct services which are not available and "link" services;

c) The decision makers in the Greek Community of Montreal are divided with respect to availability of resources and amount required annually for maintenance of these services.

The findings of this study also support the view that those governmental and private bodies concerned with the provision of welfare and other services to immigrants must seek the active cooperation of the decision makers in ethnic communities, encourage them to develop services and when necessary subsidize these services.

The more powerful decision makers are "Old-timers" with the "Second generation-Canadian born" being peripheral leaders; the most significant source of power is wealth.

VLASSIS GEORGE

The Greeks in Canada. Ottawa: second edition 1953.

This book on Greeks in Canada is one of the earliest(if not the first) attempts to describe the Greek presence in Canada -the first edition of the book appeared in 1942. Generally, this is a descriptive and folklore-like account of the Greek pioneers to Canada with particular emphasis on the community "personalities" of Greek origin across the Canadian provinces.

In the first part of the book the author deals with the glorious past of Greece proper, the personality traits and the social skills characterizing almost all Greeks, and the very "roots" of the "Hellenes" from the ancient Greece onward. In presenting a brief history of modern Greece he makes references on the conditions prevailing in Greece (social, political, economic, cultural) and,then, describes various important

"Greek" events that took place in Canada. The Greek presence in Canadian soil is traced back in 1592 when the adventurous Greek from Cephalonia Juan de Fuca was sailing around the Pacific coast.

Throughout the book, the establishment and the development of the early Greek Orthodox communities are discussed and the community life, education, and employment are presented. The author devotes separate sections on each of the Greek communities established in all Canadian provinces and lengthy lists of known Greek-Canadians are included. These numerous lists of Greek names are a kind of "who is who" among the members of each particular Greek community.

Important historical dates and events marking the development of the Greek communities across Canada are briefly mentioned and the positive contributions of all community institutions is repeatedly stressed.

WALHOUSE FREDA

The Influence of Minority Ethnic Groups on the Cultural Geography of Vancouver. M.A. Thesis University of British Columbia, 1961, 380 p.

This is a study of the residential patterns of Vancouver's immigrant groups. The study alludes to the issues of assimilation, integration, language maintenance, disrimination, and the like. Among many other groups, the author provides a very short description of the Greek settlement in Vancouver noting that:(PP. 241-245):

In 1959 there were 3,500 Greeks in Vancouver -according to the community leaders. By 1930 there were 303,751 Greeks in the U.S. whereas in Canada there were only 11,692 in 1941. Most of the ea early Greek immigrants to Canada were` men looking for better economic future. Many of these Greek men intermarried with non-Greek girls and they quickly dispersed throughout the Canadian provinces. In 1941 there were 1,115 Greeks

in British Columbia.

Many Greeks in Vancouver have been attracted to the fishing industry. Large numbers have been employed in restaurants, cafes, and in catering business. Only a few Greeks have entered the professions but this number is steadily increasing in the second generation of Greeks. More so, the author points to the role of the Greek Orthodox Church and the Greek language which is commonly used in everyday communications. The majority of Greeks in Vancouver are post W.W.II immigrants to Canada. The influence of the Greeks in Vancouver is very slight-apart from the high number of Greek owners and employees in the cafes and the restaurants in the city.

Note: This is a list of several works on Greeks in Canada which have been identified but not located(the entire works) during the course of the present research.

Chimbos Peter. "Ethnicity and Occupational Mobility: A Comparative Study of Greek and Slovak Immigrants in "Ontario City", I.M.R., 15,(1974):55-67.

Katripani A. The Greek Ethnic Community in Park Avenue Area: A Study in Social Geography. Montreal: M.A. Thesis, 1974.

Kiattipis Bambis. The Organization of the Park Extension Citizens: Montreal, Park Extension Community Corporation, 1973.

Profile Study of the Greek Community. Project PIL du Centre de main-d'oeuvre et de l'immigration du Canada, 1974, 78p.

Rapport d'étude sur les groupes ethniques de langue grecque/Canada. (in the documentation Centre of Immigration Quebec).

## A Biographical Note

Leonidas Bombas received his B.A.(Psychology) and his M.A.(Education) from Concordia University in Montreal. Presently he is a doctoral student in the dept. of Administration and Policy Studies in Education(McGill University) specializing in the education of minority and immigrant groups. For the last two years he has been associated with the Minority Education Research Project (Faculty of Education, McGill University) working, mainly, on the Greeks in Canada and in Montreal in particular.

L. Bombas has produced several works on Greeks in Montreal and Toronto, and has been working from 1975 as a Greek teacher in the Greek community classes. His educational activities include pedagogical articles in the community press and special weekly radio programs. He is the founding co-editor of the new academic review "HELLENIC STUDIES" scheduled to appear in late 1982 and which deals with issues prevailing among Greeks in Greece proper and the Greek communities in Diaspora.